

Form-Based Code
Working Draft Document
June 2, 2020

City of Fircrest

Form-Based Code (FBC)

for 19th & Mildred Mixed-Use



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Introduction

Place holder

Purpose and applicability

Place holder

Zones and Regulating Plan

X.1 Zoning Districts and Overlays

X.1A Purpose and Establishment of Zoning Districts and Overlays

This section establishes the zoning districts and overlays to implement the Form-Based Code. Property and rights-of-way subject to the Form-Based Code shall be divided into the following zones and overlays, which shall be applied to all property as shown on Figure X.X.X.

X.1B Zoning Districts and Overlays

The following zoning districts and overlay are established and applied to property within the boundaries of the Form-Based Code. Refer to Table X.X.X for the intent and descriptions of the zoning districts and section X.2A2 for descriptions of the overlays:

- Mixed-Use Urban Zone (MU-U)
- Mixed-Use Neighborhood Zone (MU-N)
- Shopfront Overlay

X.2 Regulating Plan

X.2A Purpose and Establishment of Regulating Plan

This section establishes the regulating plan, Figure X.X.X, as the map that identifies and implements the various intentions and principles of the vision for the area. Table X.X.X defines the zoning districts, overlays and standards for site development, design and land use through the following: Zoning Districts. Each zoning district is allocated standards in the following areas:

- 1 Zoning Districts. Each zoning district is allocated standards in the following areas:
 - Building Placement
 - Allowed Building Types
 - Allowed Frontage Types
 - Building Height and Size
 - Allowed Encroachments into Required Yards
 - Parking Placement and Site Access
 - Required Parking
 - Allowed Land Uses
- 2 Shopfront Frontage Overlay. This overlay requires buildings to have shopfront frontage and a minimum floor-to-ceiling height. This requirement is to accommodate ground floor live-work, commercial, retail or other such non-residential activity on streets where the vision expects active, pedestrian-oriented streetscapes.
- 3 Regulating Plan Diagram. Each zoning district and overlay established by the Form-Based Code is identified on Figure X.X.X to show the boundaries of each zoning district, overlay, and the parcels within each boundary. Figure X.X.X is established as the zoning atlas for all property within the Form-Based Code boundaries.



Figure X.X.X: Regulating plan.

Figure X.X.X: Summary of Zoning District

Zoning District
Intent



Desired Form

New buildings are block scale, up to seven stories above grade and 80 feet in height, located close to front property line, and have active ground floor activities. The building mass steps down to 45 feet when located adjacent to an MU-N neighborhood. Building mass along the street edge should be articulated with balconies and terraces and the building base should include human scaled detailing.

New buildings are primarily house scale, up to four stories above grade and 50 feet in height, located close to front property line, with active frontages along ground level. Building mass steps down to 35 feet when adjacent to residential districts.

Streetscape and Public Realm Improvements

Active streetscape providing continuity with adjacent areas. Commercial frontages such as shopfronts, arcades, or galleries; wide sidewalks; and street trees support interesting, safe, and comfortable walking environment.

Range of tree-lined walkable streets will continue adjacent street pattern while also providing opportunities for future development to extend the street grid. Commercial frontages such as shopfronts, arcades, or galleries; wide sidewalks; and street trees encourage interesting, safe, and comfortable walking environment, while yards, porches, dooryard, stoop, forecourt, and lightcourt may extend privacy to residential frontages.

Parking

Parking consists of on-site spaces located either behind buildings or in above- or underground parking structure. On-street public parking spaces are provided. Parking ratios are lower due to available transit and shared parking options.

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General Use

Buildings are occupied with ground floor retail, office, service, and other active uses along commercially viable corridors. Residential uses on the ground floor should provide appropriate frontage that ensures privacy to the units. Units should be accessed directly from the street. Upper floors and the floor area behind shopfronts are flexible for a wide variety of office, lodging, and housing uses.

Buildings may be occupied with ground floor retail, office, service and other active uses. Residential uses on the ground floor should provide appropriate frontage that ensures privacy to the units. Units should be accessed directly from the street. Upper floors and the floor area behind shopfronts are flexible for a wide variety of office, lodging, and housing uses.

Also see Chapter 22.48 FMC and Chapter 22.50 FMC for more detailed information on uses and development standards.

Development Standards by Zone

Development Standards

Development standards are aimed at generating the individual buildings on a block that collectively with other buildings will shape the form of the public realm.

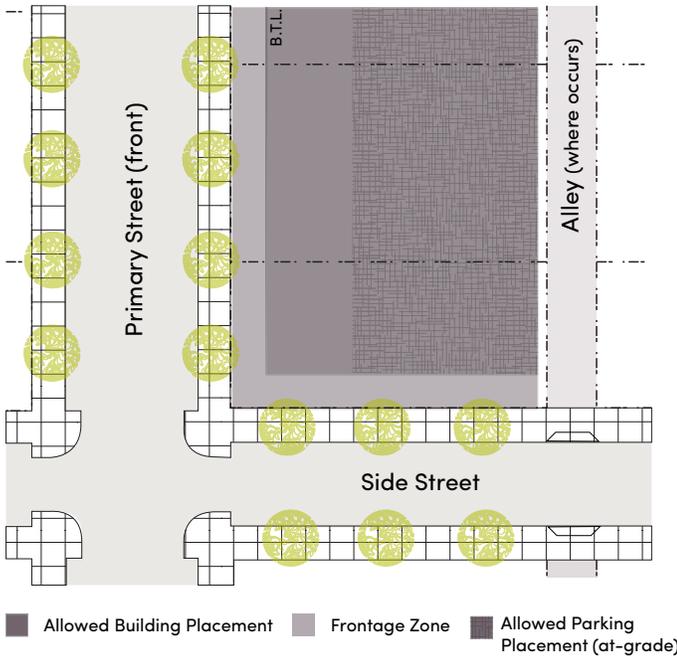
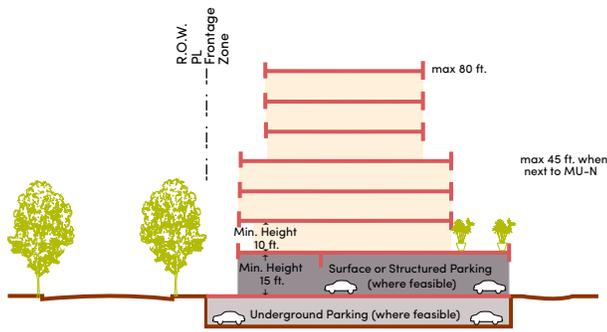
The standards shape and situate buildings based on their physical characteristics and compatibility with the context. The successful fit of a new project into an existing context depends on how it relates to neighboring buildings to its side and rear in terms of setbacks, height, massing, scale, and arrangement of shared and private open spaces.

For each zone identified on the regulating plan, setback, height, lot size, and parking requirement associated with permitted building and frontage types are called out. These standards come together to define the distinctive character and intensity of a particular zone.

Architectural features such as porches, stoops, bay windows, balconies and cornices are allowed to project into the setback area. Balconies, cornices, awnings, stands selling magazines, fruits, vegetables, or flowers may project into the public right-of-way, subject to encroachment permit. Such encroachments animate street life. Encroachments should not affect pedestrian movement and maintenance of utilities.

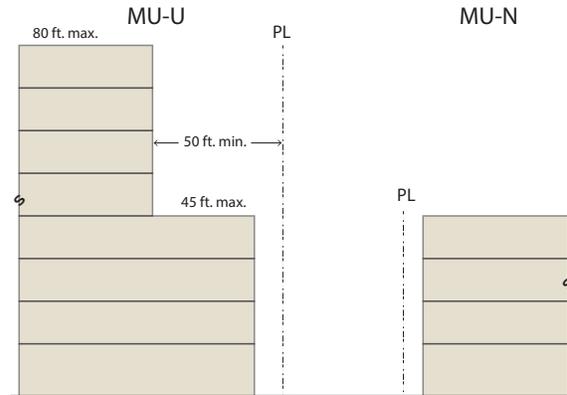
The basis of the standards is the synoptic survey and community vision to create a specific place.

MU-U MIXED-USE URBAN



Allowed Building Types and Height

Allowed Building Types	Max Height
Flex building	80
Liner	50
Hybrid court	80
Court	80
Live-Work	35
Row House	35



Buildings in MU-U cannot exceed 45 ft. height for a depth of 50 ft. from the property line when the lot is located adjacent to MU-N.

Building Placement

Setback	Building setback from PL			
		Frontage Zone		Side/Rear
		Min. (ft.)	Max. (ft.)	Min. (ft.)
i	Primary street	0	10	--
ii	Side street	0	10	--
iii	Rear yard	with alley	--	5
		no alley	--	15

Frontages

Allowed Frontages

- Arcade
- Lightcourt
- Gallery
- Forecourt
- Shopfront
- Stoop

	Ground Floor	Upper Stories
Interior ceiling height	15 ft. min.	10 ft. min.

Parking

See parking standards in 22.60.003.

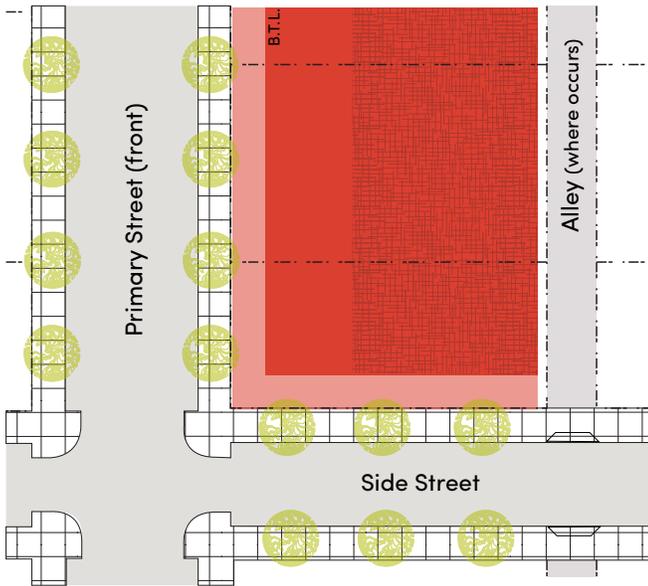
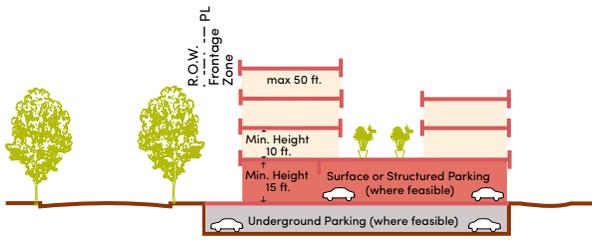
Parking garages should be designed to have levelled floors that can facilitate redevelopment for another use such as commercial when parking demand lessens.

Encroachments

Architectural features, and signs may encroach into the required setbacks subject to the following requirements:

Description	Encroachment				Vertical
	Horizontal				
	Front	Side St.	Rear	Side	
Arcade, gallery, awning	6 ft. max.		min. 5 ft. from PL	not allowed	min. 8 ft. clear
Balcony	4 ft. max.			min. 5 ft. from PL	
Bay window	4 ft. max. on upper floors only.				
Eave	2ft. max		min. 3 ft. from PL	min. 3 ft. from PL	

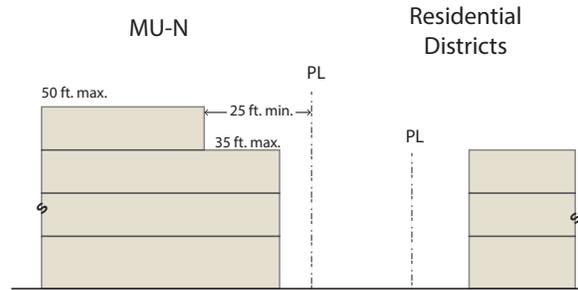
MU-N MIXED-USE NEIGHBORHOOD



Allowed Building Placement
 Frontage Zone
 Allowed Parking Placement (at-grade)

Allowed Building Types and Height

Allowed Building Types	Max Height
Flex building	50
Court	50
Live-Work	35
Row House	35
Rosewalk or Bungalow Court	see cottage housing standards in FMC 22.58.027
Multiplex	35



Buildings in MU-N cannot exceed 35 ft. height for a depth of 25 ft. from the property line when the lot is located adjacent to residential districts that allows Duplex or Single-family building types.

	Ground Floor	Upper Stories
Interior ceiling height	15 ft. min.	10 ft. min.

Building Placement

Setback		Building setback from PL		
		Frontage Zone		Side/Rear
		Min. (ft.)	Max. (ft.)	Min. (ft.)
i	Primary street	0	10	--
ii	Side street	0	10	--
iii	Rear yard	--	--	5
	no alley			15

Frontages

Allowed Frontages

- Arcade
- Lightcourt
- Dooryard
- Gallery
- Forecourt
- Porch and Fence
- Shopfront
- Stoop
- Front Yard

Parking

See parking standards in 22.60.003. Parking garages should be designed to have levelled floors that can facilitate redevelopment for another use such as commercial when parking demand lessens.

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Eave	2ft. max		min. 3 ft. from PL	min. 3 ft. from PL	

Building Standards

Building Standards

BS.1A Purpose

This Section provides design standards for individual buildings to ensure that proposed development is consistent with the community’s vision for mixed-use areas as it pertains to building form, physical character, land use, and quality.

BS.1B Applicability

Each building shall be designed in compliance with the applicable general requirements in Section BS.2 and all applicable requirements of the International Building and Fire Codes.

BS.1C Allowed Building Types by Zoning District

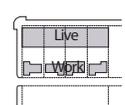
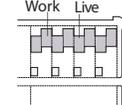
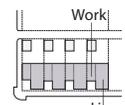
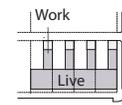
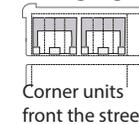
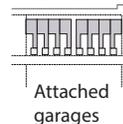
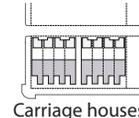
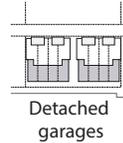
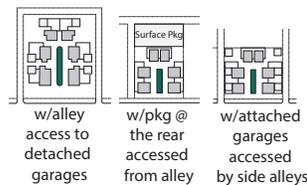
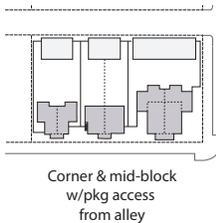
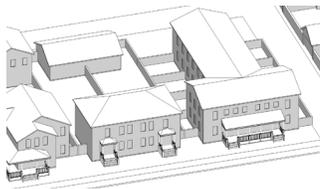
Each proposed building or existing building modification shall be designed as one of the building types allowed for the zoning district applicable to the site as identified in the table below.

Building Type	Mixed-Use Neighborhood MU-N	Mixed-Use Urban MU-U
Multiplex	√	
Rosewalk/Bungalow Court	√	
Row House	√	√
Live-Work	√	√
Court	√	√
Hybrid Court		√
Liner Building		√
Flex Building	√	√

√ Building type allowed in Zoning District

Building Types

House Scale Buildings



Multiplex

Multiplex is a residential building of 3 to 6 dwelling units respectively. Depending on the lot size and context the units can be placed side-by-side, front-to-back or stacked, or some combination of these options.

Multiplex are not allowed on arterials.

Coding Criteria

Multiplexes when packaged within house-like form and detailing, with breaks in building elevations in the horizontal and vertical planes provide human scale and make the building contextual.

Typical height of the building is 2-3 stories.

Rosewalk & Bungalow Court

Rosewalk is comprised of 6 or more single dwellings arranged in a linear manner along either side of a common green. Pedestrian access to the building entrance is accessed from the common green and/or primary street.

Bungalow Court is comprised of 6 or more single dwellings arranged around a shared courtyard, with pedestrian access to the building entrances from the courtyard and/or fronting street.

Coding Criteria

The defining feature of Rosewalk and Bungalow Court is the communal central open space. The lot width should be large enough to allow a functional public and private open spaces and area for driveways or common parking.

The building size and massing of individual buildings is similar to a small-scale single dwelling unit.

Entrance to units shall be directly from the front yard or from the courtyard.

Row House

A Row House is a building comprised of 5 or more attached 2- or 3-story dwelling units arranged side by side, with the ground floor raised above grade to provide privacy for ground floor rooms. The primary building sits at the front of the property, with the garage at the rear, separated from the primary building by a rear yard.

Coding Criteria

The single family dwelling units can be separated by property lines with lot sizes 16 to 30 feet wide.

Design principles such as repetition, rhythm and order must be considered carefully to add interest and individuality.

Rowhouses have shallow front yards, 5 to 10 feet, to maximize the size of a private open space in the rear yard. The rear yard should be large enough to be functional and receive sunlight and screened by fence or wall to provide privacy.

Live-Work

Live-Work is an integrated residence and work space located at street level, occupied and utilized by a single household in a grouping of at least 3 such structures, or a structure with at least 3 units arranged side by side along the primary frontage, which has been designed or structurally modified to accommodate joint residential occupancy and work activity.

Coding Criteria

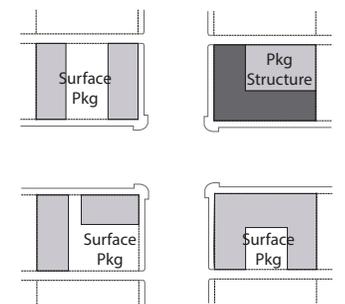
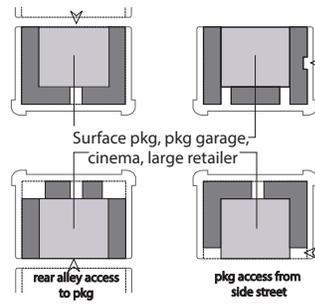
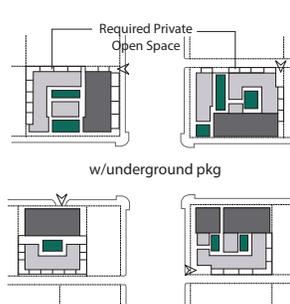
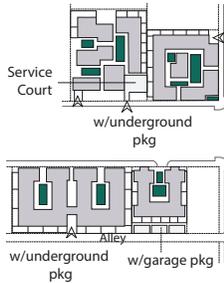
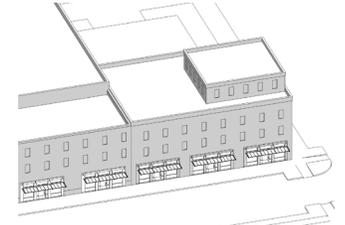
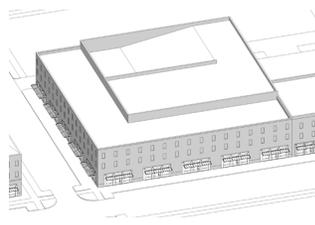
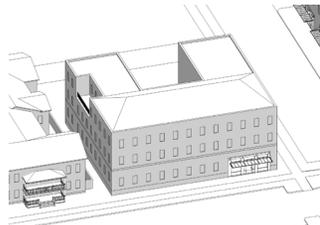
The floor to ceiling height of the work floor is typically about 15 feet.

The main entrance to the street level work space should be accessed directly from and face the street. The dwelling unit above the work space should be accessed by a separate entrance, and by a stair or elevator.

Each unit should have access to private open space. The private open space should be in the rear yard of each unit.

Building Types

Block Scale Buildings



Court

A Court is a group of dwelling units arranged to share one or more common courtyards. The courtyard is intended to be a semi-public outdoor room that is an extension of the public realm. The units may be arranged in 4 possible configurations: rowhouses, rowhouses over flats, flats, and flats over flats. Court buildings may accommodate ground floor commercial/flex uses in either a live-work configuration or as solely commercial/retail space in qualifying zones facing the primary street.

Coding Criteria

The main entry to ground floor units should be directly off the courtyard or from the street. Access to second story units should be directly from the courtyard through stairs. Elevator access, if any, should be provided between the underground garage and courtyard-podium only.

The open space is designed as a central court or partial, multiple, separated or interconnected courtyards.

Hybrid

A Hybrid Court is composed of two building types: the stacked dwelling and courtyard housing, arranged around a courtyard. This building type combines a point-access portion of the stacked dwelling with a walk-up portion of the courtyard housing building type. The building may be designed for occupancy by retail, service, or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors also configured for those uses or for residences.

Coding Criteria

Stacked dwelling defines the street edge and the building mass tapers down to a courtyard building type. The main entrance to all ground floor units should be directly from the street. Entrance to the stacked dwelling element can be through a dedicated street level lobby, or through a dedicated podium lobby accessible from the street or through a side yard. Access to units above the second level in the stacked dwelling element not accessed from the podium is through an interior, double-loaded corridor.

Liner Building

A Liner Building has a thin footprint that conceals parking garage or other large scale faceless building, such as a movie theater, or “big box” store to create a pedestrian friendly environment. The building can be designed for occupancy by retail, service, and/or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors configured for retail, service, office, and/or residential uses.

Coding Criteria

The main entrance to each ground floor storefront and the theater or big box retail is directly from the street. Entrance to the upper levels of the building is through a street level lobby accessible from the street or through a side yard. Interior upper level uses are accessed by a corridor.

Parking is accommodated in an underground garage, surface parking at the rear of the lot, parking tucked under from the back, or a combination of any of the above.

Flex Building

Flex Block is a vertical mixed-use building typically of a single massing element, designed for occupancy by retail, service, or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors configured for retail, service, office, and/or residential uses. Second floor units may be directly accessed from the street through a stair. Upper floors are accessed through a street level lobby.

Coding Criteria

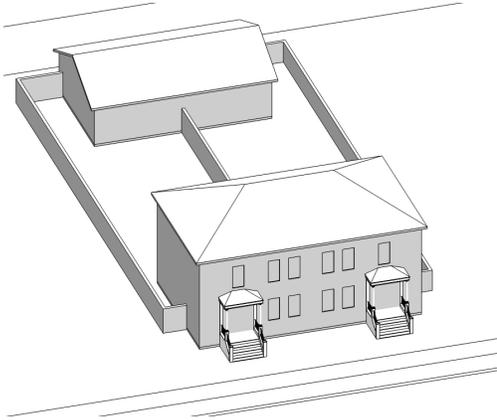
The floor to ceiling height of the first floor is greater than the rest of the floors, typically about 15 feet to accommodate the unique needs of commercial space and increase the comfort of residential occupants and guests.

The main entrance to each ground floor tenant bay should be directly from the street. Parking is accommodated in an underground garage, surface lot, structure, tuck under facility, or some combination of these options.

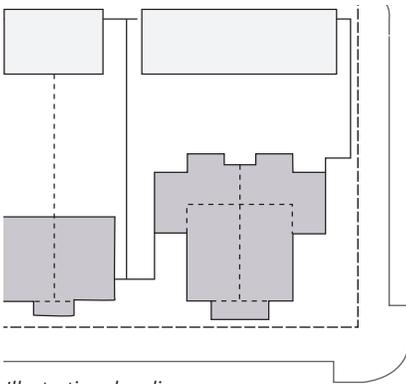
BS.2 Building Types

MU-N

MU-U



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of duplex

BS.2 A Multiplex

- 1 Description A Multiplex Building Type is a medium-sized structure that consists of 3–6 side-by-side and/or stacked dwelling units, typically with one shared entry or individual entries along the front. The Multiplex Building Type has the appearance of a large-sized family home and is appropriately scaled to fit well within medium-density neighborhoods. This building type is important for providing missing middle housing and promoting walkability.

- 2 Pedestrian Access Main entrance location: Primary street
- 3 Frontages Porch
Stoop
Dooryard
- 4 Vehicle Access & Parking Parking spaces may be enclosed, covered, or open.
- 5 Private Open Space
- | Width | Depth | Area |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| 8 ft. min. | 8 ft. min. | 100 s.f. min. |
- 6 Building Size & Massing
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Length along frontage: | 36 ft. max for duplex and 50 ft max. for multiplex |
| Length along side yard: | 80 ft. max. |

The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint area of the principal structure.

BS.2 B Rosewalk and Bungalow Court

- 1 **Description**

Rosewalk Building Type: is a group of 6 or more single dwellings arranged in a linear manner along either side of a common green. Having the same right-of-way width as a narrow neighborhood street, the Rosewalk (in contrast to the Bungalow Court) must connect two parallel streets. Pedestrian access to the building entrances are accessed from the common green and/or primary street. Rosewalks are prohibited on corner lots.

Bungalow Court Building Type: is a group of 4 or more single dwellings arranged around a shared courtyard, with pedestrian access to the building entrances from the courtyard and/or fronting street. The courtyard is wholly open to the street and parking is placed in the rear of the lot or behind each unit. Bungalow courts are prohibited on corner lots that do not have alley access.
- 2 **Pedestrian Access**

Main entrance location: Common courtyard
- 3 **Frontages**

Porch
Stoop
Dooryard
- 4 **Private Open Space**

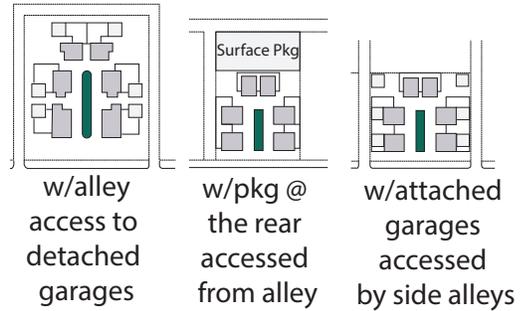
Width	Depth	Area
8 ft. min.	8 ft. min.	100 s.f. min.
- 5 **Common Courtyard**

Width	Depth
20 ft. min. clear	50 ft. min. clear

Also see cottage housing standards in FMC 22.58.027.



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of bungalow court

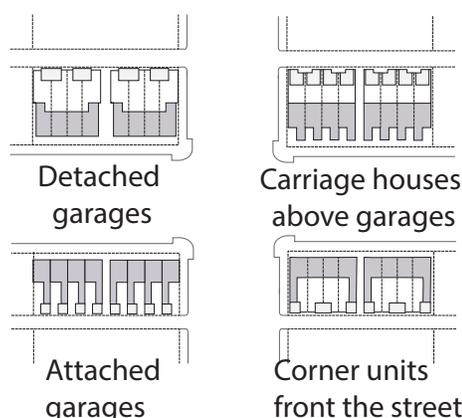


Illustrative photo of rosewalk

BS.2 C Row House



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of Row House



Illustrative photo of Row House

1	Description	<p>A Row House Building Type is a small- to medium-sized building comprised of 5 or more attached dwelling units arrayed side by side, with the ground floor raised above grade in order to provide privacy for ground floor rooms. The primary building sits at the front of the property, with the garage at the rear, separated from the primary building by a rear yard. Each dwelling unit is directly accessed from the front yard/street. Garages must be located and accessed from the rear of the lot. This Type is typically located within medium-density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a primarily single-family neighborhood into a neighborhood main street. This Type enables appropriately-scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of missing middle housing types and promoting walkability.</p>		
2	Pedestrian Access	Main entrance location: Primary street		
3	Frontages	Porch Stoop Dooryard		
4	Vehicle Access & Parking	Parking spaces may be enclosed, covered, or open.		
5	Private Open Space	Width	Depth	Area
		8 ft. min.	8 ft. min.	100 s.f. min.
6	Building Size & Massing	Width per rowhouse:		18 ft. min.; 36 ft. max.
		The front elevation and massing of each Row House building may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, repetitive or unique in disposition, as long as the delineation of each individual unit is evident. The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint area of the principal structure.		

BS.2 D Live-Work

- 1 Description A Live-Work Building Type is a small to medium-sized attached or detached structure that consists of single dwelling unit above and/or behind a flexible ground floor space that can be used for home-office uses such as residential, personal and general service, small-scale craft production or retail uses. Both the ground-floor flex space and the unit above are owned by one entity. This Type is typically located within medium-density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a neighborhood into a urban neighborhood street. It is especially appropriate for incubating neighborhood-serving retail and service uses and allowing neighborhood main streets to expand as the market demands. Garages must be located and accessed from the rear of the lot. The work space is accessed directly from the primary street, and the living space at the rear or above is accessed directly or indirectly from the working space.
- 2 Pedestrian Access Main entrance location: Primary street
Ground floor space and upper unit shall have separate exterior entries.
- 3 Frontages Forecourt
Dooryard
Shopfront
Lightcourt
Gallery
- 4 Vehicle Access & Parking Parking spaces may be located in the rear, tuck under.
- 5 Private Open Space

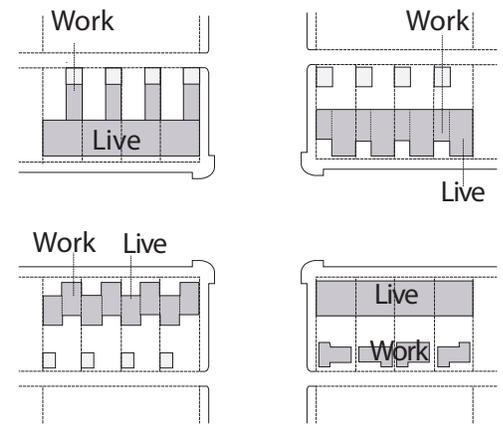
Width	Depth	Area
8 ft. min.	8 ft. min.	100 sq. ft. min.
- 6 Building Size & Massing

Width per unit	18 ft. min.; 36 ft. max
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The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint area of the principal structure.



Illustrative axonometric diagram



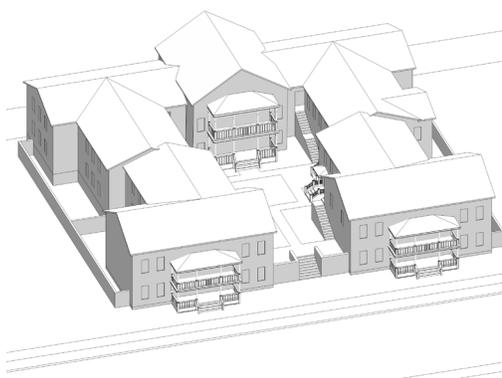
Illustrative plan diagram



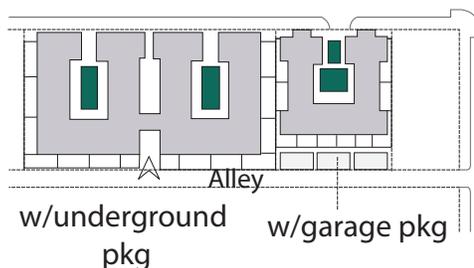
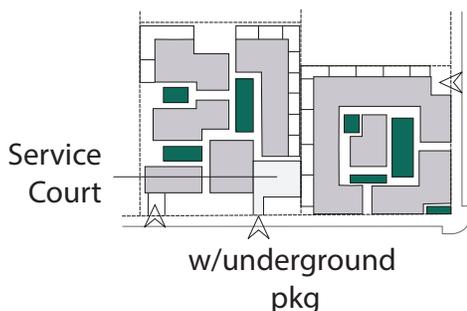
Illustrative photo of live-work



Illustrative photo of live-work



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of court



Illustrative photo of court

BS.2 E Court

1 Description A Court Building Type is a group of dwelling units arranged to share one or more common courtyards. The courtyard is intended to be a semi-public outdoor room that is an extension of the public realm. Court buildings may accommodate ground floor commercial/flex uses in either a live-work configuration or as solely commercial/retail space in qualifying zones facing the primary street. This building type enables the incorporation of high-quality, well-designed density within a walkable neighborhood.

2 Pedestrian Access The main entry to ground level units should be from the courtyard or from the street. Access to second story units should be directly from the courtyard through stairs. Elevator access, if any, should be provided between the underground garage and courtyard-podium only.

3 Frontages Porch
Stoop
Dooryard

4 Vehicle Access & Parking From alley. For lots without alley, via driveway, max. 12 ft. wide, located as close to side yard property line as possible.

5 Private Open Space

Width	Depth	Area
8 ft. min.	8 ft. min.	100 s.f. min.

This open space is exclusive of the courtyard and may be located in a side or rear yard.

6 Common Courtyard Recommended Width/depth/height ratio: 1:1 approx.
Width and Depth: 20 ft. min.

7 Building Size & Massing Length along frontage: 200 ft. max.
Length along side yard: 140 ft. max.

The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint area of the principal structure.

BS.2 F Hybrid Court

- 1 **Description** A Hybrid Court Building Type combines a point-access portion of the building with a walk-up portion. The building may be designed for occupancy by retail, service, and/or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors also configured for those uses or for residences.

- 2 **Pedestrian Access** The main entrance to all ground floor units should be directly from the street.
 Entrance to the stacked dwelling element can be through a dedicated street level lobby, or through a dedicated podium lobby accessible from the street or through a side yard.
 Access to units above the second level in the stacked dwelling element not accessed from the podium is through an interior, double-loaded corridor of at least 6 feet in width with recessed doors or seating alcoves/offsets at every 100 feet at a minimum.
 For other units, access is directly off a common courtyard or through stairs serving up to 3 dwellings.

- 3 **Frontages** Porch
Stoop
Dooryard

- 4 **Vehicle Access & Parking** Underground garage, surface parking, tuck under parking, or a combination of any of the above.

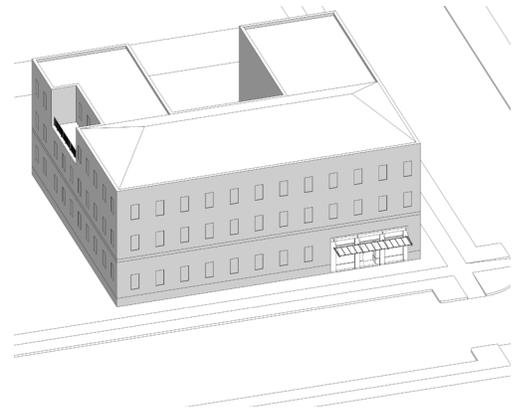
- 5 **Private Open Space**

Width	Depth	Area
8 ft. min.	8 ft. min.	100 s.f. min.

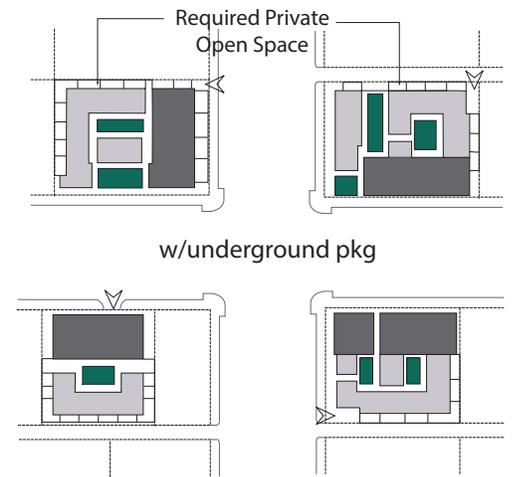
This open space is exclusive of the courtyard and may be located in a side or rear yard.

- 6 **Common Courtyard** Recommended Width/depth/height ratio: 1:1 approx.
Width/depth: 20 ft. min.

- 7 **Building Size & Massing** Length along frontage: 200 ft. max.



Illustrative axonometric diagram

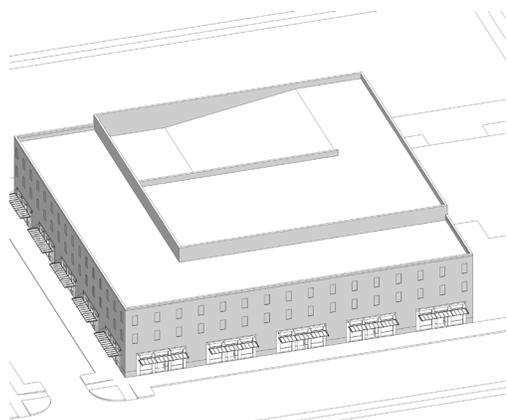


Illustrative plan diagram

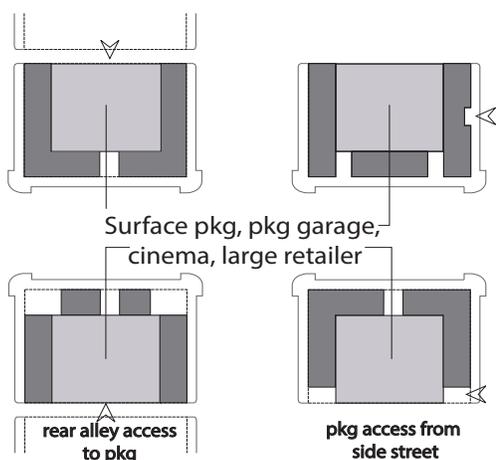


Illustrative photo of hybrid court

BS.2 G Liner



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of liner



Illustrative photo of liner

1	Description	A Liner Building Type conceals a garage, or other large-scale faceless building such as a movie theater, or “big box” store designed for occupancy by retail, service, and/or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors configured for retail, service, office, and/or residential uses. The access corridor, if applicable, is included in the minimum depth.
2	Lot Size	Width 400 ft. max. Depth 150 ft. max.
3	Pedestrian Access	Direct access from sidewalk. Upper floors accessed from street level lobby.
4	Frontages	Forecourt Shopfront Gallery Arcade
5	Vehicle Access & Parking	Required parking is accommodated in an underground or above-ground garage, tuck under parking, or a combination of any of the above.
6	Private Open Space	Private open space is required for each residential unit and shall be no less than 50 s.f. with a minimum dimension of 5 feet in each direction.
7	Shared Open Space	The primary shared common space is the rear or side yard designed as a courtyard. Courtyards can be located on the ground, or on a podium, or on a parking deck, and must be open to the sky. Side yards can also be formed to provide outdoor patios connected to ground floor commercial uses. Recommended Courtyard Width/Depth/Height ratio: 1:1 approx. Width/Depth: 20 ft. min.
8	Building Size & Massing	Length along frontage: 400 ft. max, but if over 200 ft., must provide massing break.

BS.2 H Flex Building

- 1 **Description** A Flex Building Type is designed for occupancy by retail, service, and/or office uses on the ground floor, with upper floors configured for retail, service, office, and/or residential uses. Second floor units may be directly accessed from the street through a stair; upper floors are accessed through a street level lobby.

- 2 **Lot Size** Width 400 ft. max.
Depth 150 ft. max.

- 3 **Pedestrian Access** Direct access from sidewalk. Upper floors accessed from street level lobby.

- 4 **Frontages** Forecourt
Shopfront
Gallery
Arcade

- 5 **Vehicle Access & Parking** Required parking is accommodated in an underground or above-ground garage, tuck under parking, or a combination of any of the above.

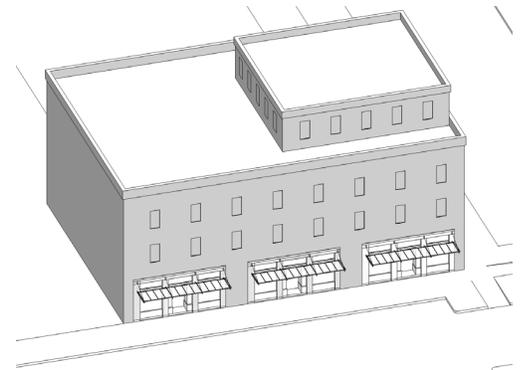
- 6 **Private Open Space** Private open space is required for each residential unit and shall be no less than 50 s.f. with a minimum dimension of 5 feet in each direction.

- 7 **Shared Open Space** The primary shared common space is the rear or side yard designed as a courtyard. Courtyards can be located on the ground, on a podium, or a parking deck, and must be open to the sky. Side yards can also be formed to provide outdoor patios connected to ground floor commercial uses.

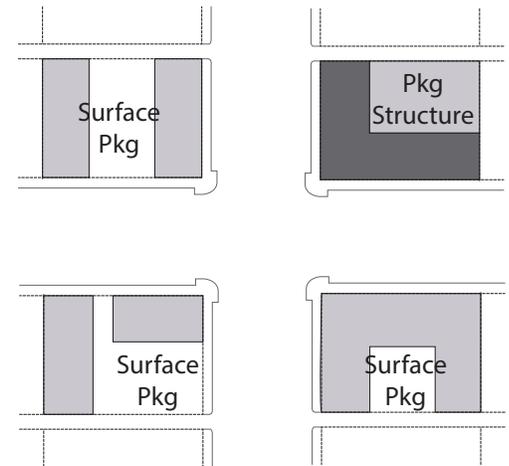
Recommended 1:1 approx.
Courtyard Width/Depth/
Height ratio:

Width/Depth: 20 ft. min.

- 8 **Building Size & Massing** Length along frontage: 400 ft. max, but if over 200 ft., must provide massing break.



Illustrative axonometric diagram



Illustrative plan diagram



Illustrative photo of flex building



Illustrative photo of flex building

Frontage Standards

Frontage Standards

FS.1A Purpose

This Section sets forth the standards applicable to the development of private frontages. Private frontages are the components of a building that provide an important transition and interface between the public realm (street and sidewalk) and the private realm (yard or building). These standards supplement the standards for each zone that the frontage types are allowed within. For each frontage type, a description, a statement of the type's intent, and design standards are provided. These standards are intended to ensure that proposed development is consistent with the City's goals for building form, physical character, land use activity and quality.

FS.1B Applicability

These standards work in combination with the standards found in Section X.0 (Development Standards by Zones) and Section X.0 (Building Types) and are applicable to all private frontages within transect zones.

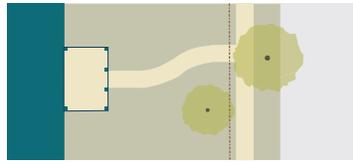
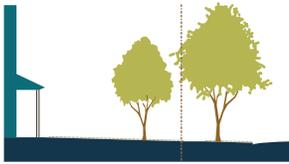
FS.1C Allowed Building Types by Zoning District

Table X.1 (Frontage Types) provides an overview of the allowed frontage types.

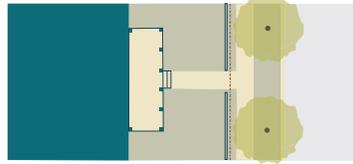
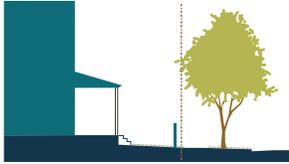
Lot R.O.W.
Private Frontage Public Frontage

Lot R.O.W.
Private Frontage Public Frontage

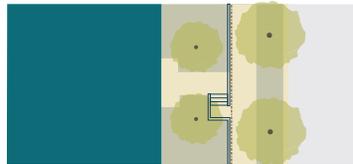
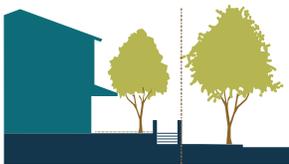
Table X.1 Frontage Types



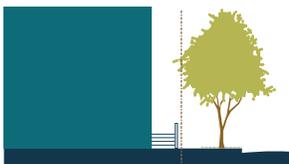
Front Yard: A frontage wherein the facade is set back substantially from the frontage line. The front yard created remains unfenced and is visually continuous with adjacent yards, supporting a common landscape. The setback can be densely landscaped to buffer from the higher speed thoroughfares.



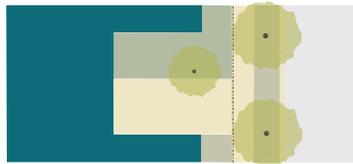
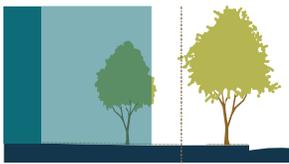
Porch & Fence: A frontage wherein the facade is set back from the frontage line with an attached porch permitted to encroach. A fence at the frontage line maintains the demarcation of the yard while not blocking view into the front yard. The porches shall be no less than 8 feet deep.



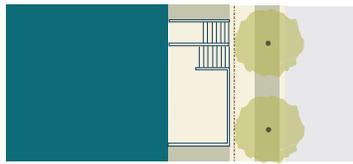
Dooryard (Terrace): A frontage wherein the facade is set back from the frontage line with an elevated garden or terrace permitted to encroach. This type can effectively buffer residential quarters from the sidewalk, while removing the private yard from public encroachment. The terrace is also suitable for cafes.



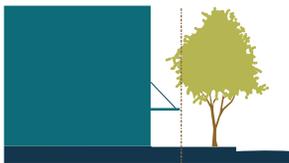
Stoop: A frontage wherein the facade is aligned close to the frontage line with the first story elevated from the sidewalk sufficiently to secure privacy for the windows. The entrance is usually an exterior stair and landing. This type is recommended for ground-floor residential use.



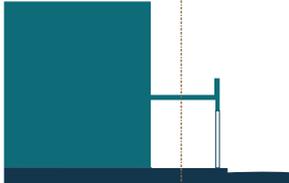
Forecourt: A frontage wherein a portion of the facade is close to the frontage line and the central portion is set back. The forecourt with a large tree offers visual and environmental variety to the urban street streetscape. The forecourt may accommodate a vehicular drop-off.



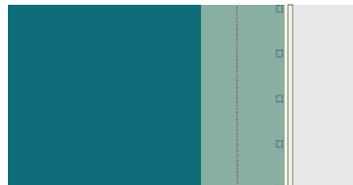
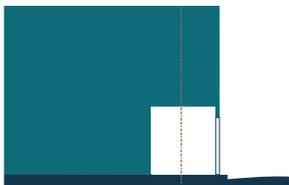
Lightcourt: A frontage wherein the facade is setback from the frontage line by a sunken lightcourt. This type buffers residential use from urban sidewalks and removes the private yard from public encroachment.



Shopfront: A frontage wherein the facade is aligned close to the frontage line with the building entrance at sidewalk grade. This type is conventional for retail use. It has substantial glazing on the sidewalk level and an awning that may overlap the sidewalk.



Gallery: A frontage wherein the facade is aligned close to the frontage line with an attached cantilevered shed or a lightweight colonnade overlapping the sidewalk. This type is conventional for retail use. The gallery shall be no less than 10 feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb.



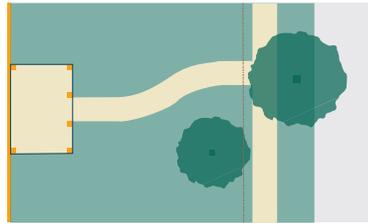
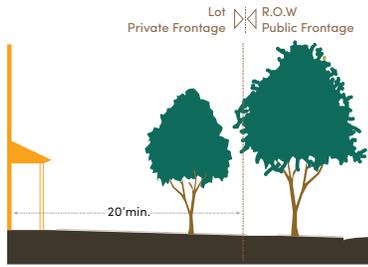
Arcade: A frontage wherein the facade is a colonnade that overlaps the sidewalk, while the facade at sidewalk level remains at the frontage line. This type is conventional for retail use. The arcade shall be no less than 12 feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb.

Front Yard

Description The main facade of the building has a large planted setback from the frontage line providing a buffer from the street. The front yard created remains unfenced and is visually continuous with adjacent yards, supporting a common landscape and working in conjunction with the other private frontages.

Size Depth: 20 feet

Design Stds The front yard created should be visually continuous with adjacent yards, supporting a common landscape. The setback can be densely landscaped to buffer from the higher speed thoroughfares. The yard is the first impression of a home and therefore should be carefully landscaped, preferably with drought-resistant plants.

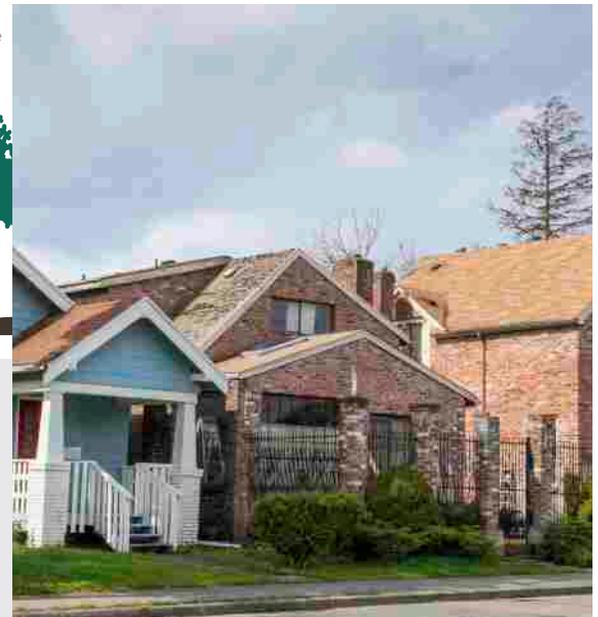
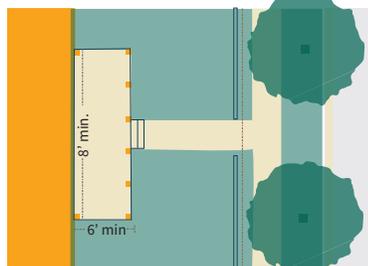
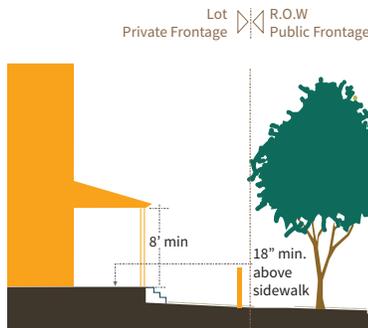


Porch & Fence

Description The Porch frontage provides a physical transition from the sidewalk to the private lot and building while maintaining visual connection between buildings and the public space of the street. The porch frontage consists of a building with a front set back from the property line and a porch encroaching into that front setback.

Size Width: 8 ft. min.
Depth: 8 ft. min.
Height: 8 ft. min.
Pathway: 3 ft. wide min.
Finished level above sidewalk: 18 in. min.

Design Stds Projecting porches must be open on three sides and have a roof.

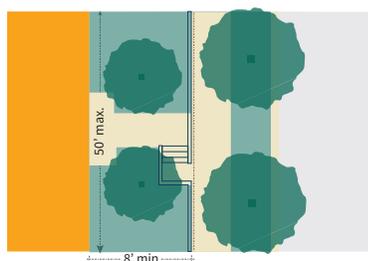
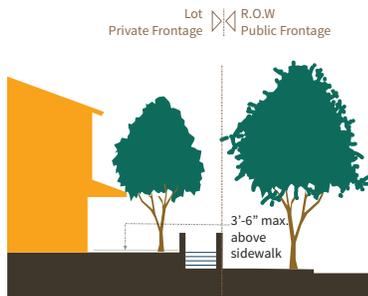


Dooryard (Terrace)

Description The main facade of the building is set back a small distance and the frontage line is defined by a low wall or hedge, creating a small dooryard. The dooryard shall not provide public circulation along a ROW. The dooryard may be raised, sunken, or at grade and is intended for ground-floor residential.

Size Width: 8 ft. min.
Length: 50 ft. max.
Pathway: 3 ft. wide min.
Finished level above sidewalk: 3 ft. 6 in. max.

Design Stds For live/work, retail and service uses, these standards are to be used in conjunction with those for the Shopfront Frontage Type. In case of conflict between them, the Dooryard Frontage Type standards shall prevail.

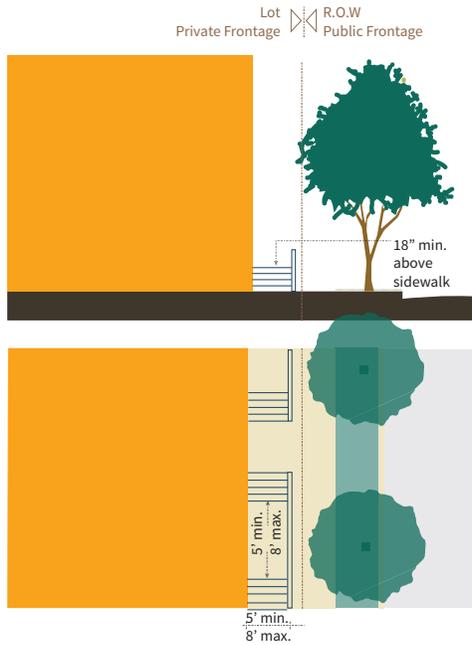


Stoop

Description The main facade of the building is near the frontage line and the elevated stoop engages the sidewalk. The stoop shall be elevated above the sidewalk to ensure privacy within the building. Stairs or ramps from the stoop may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be side-loaded. This Type is appropriate for residential uses with small setbacks.

Size Width & Depth: 5 ft. min.; 8 ft. max
Finished level above sidewalk: 18 in. min

- Design Stds**
1. Stairs may be perpendicular or parallel to the building facade.
 2. Ramps shall be parallel to facade or along the side of the building.
 3. The entry doors are encouraged to be covered or recessed to provide shelter from the elements.

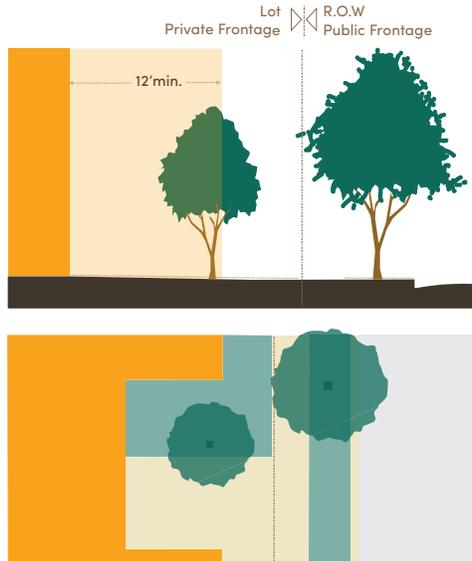


Forecourt

Description The main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line and a small percentage is set back, creating a small court space. The space may be used as an entry court or shared garden space for apartment buildings, or as an additional shopping or restaurant seating area.

Size Width & Depth: 12 ft. min.
Ratio, height to width: 2:1 max.

- Design Stds** The proportions and orientation of these spaces should be carefully considered for solar orientation and user comfort.

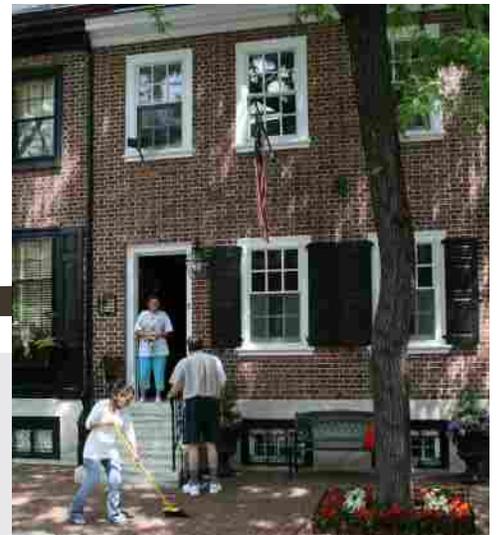
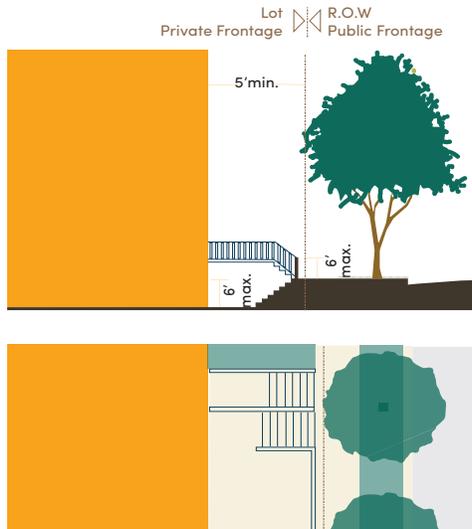


Lightcourt

Description The main facade of the building is set back from the frontage line by an elevated terrace or a sunken lightcourt. This Type buffers residential, retail or service uses from urban sidewalks and removes the private yard from public encroachment.

Size Width: 5 ft min.
Height, landing above sidewalk: 6 ft. max.
Height, landing below sidewalk: 6 ft. max.

- Design Stds** A short fence may be placed along the built-to-line or setback where it is not defined by a building.

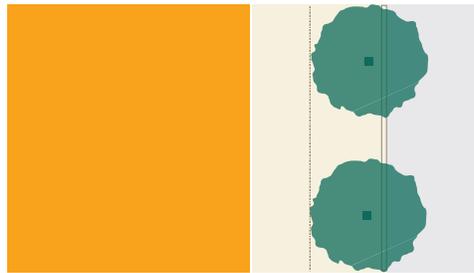
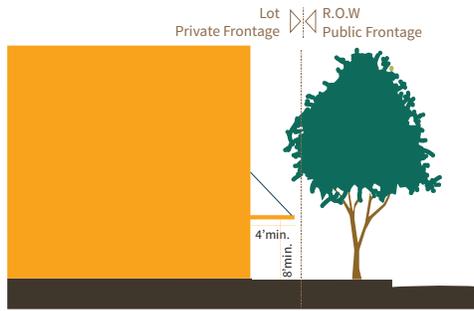


Shopfront

Description In the Shopfront Frontage Type, the main facade of the building is at or near the frontage line with an at-grade entrance along the public way. This Type is intended for retail use. It has substantial glazing at the sidewalk level and typically include an awning that may overlap the sidewalk. It may be used in conjunction with other frontage types. An awning that extends over the sidewalk requires an encroachment permit.

Size Ground Floor Transparency: 75% of frontage min

Awning Depth: 4 ft. min.
Setback from curb: 2 ft. min.
Height, clear: 8 ft. max.



- Design Stds**
1. Shopfront glass shall be clear without reflective glass frosting or dark tinting.
 2. Shopfront windows may have clerestory windows (horizontal panels) between the shopfront and second floor/top of single-story parapet. Glass in clerestory may be of a character to allow light, while moderating it such as stained glass, glass block, painted glass, or frosted glass.
 3. Shopfronts with accordion-style doors/windows or other operable windows that allow the space to open to the street are encouraged.
 4. Operable awnings are encouraged.

Gallery

Description

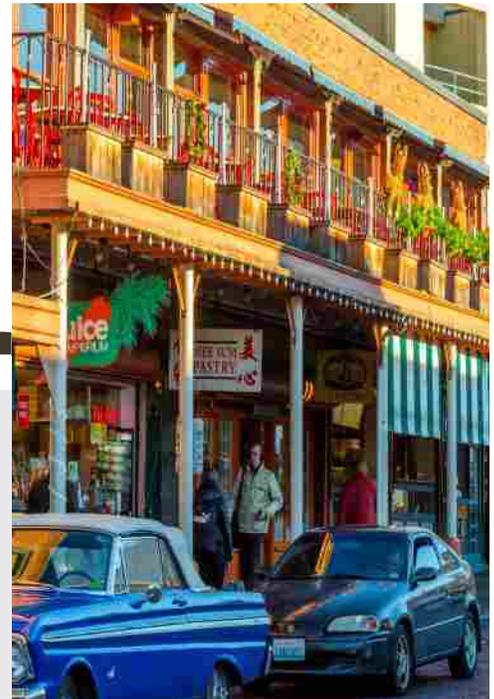
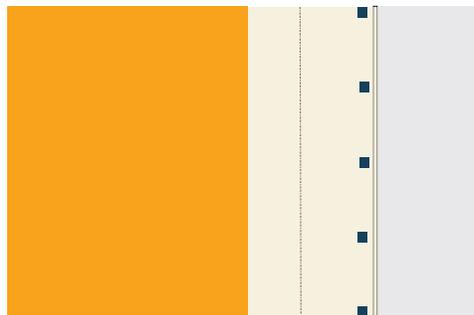
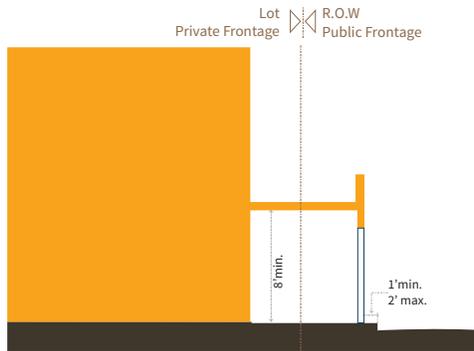
A roof or deck projecting from the facade of a building, supported by columns located just behind the street curb. Galleries shelter the sidewalk with a roof or unenclosed, accessible, out-door space making them ideal for retail use. Galleries may be one- or two-stories in height, functioning as covered or uncovered porches at the second floor. Railing on top of the gallery is only required if the gallery roof is accessible as a deck.

Size

Depth: 8 ft. min.
Ground floor height: 16 ft. min.
Setback from curb: 1 ft. min., 2 ft. max.

Design Stds

1. Galleries shall be combined with the Shopfront frontage type.
2. Galleries must have consistent depth along a frontage.
3. Ceiling light is encouraged.
4. Galleries may be entirely on private property or may encroach over the sidewalk in the public ROW, subject to approval of an encroachment permit.
5. Column spacing and colonnade detailing, including lighting, shall be consistent with the style of the building to which it is attached.
6. Columns shall be placed in relation to curbs so as to allow passage around and to allow for passengers of cars to disembark.



Arcade

Description

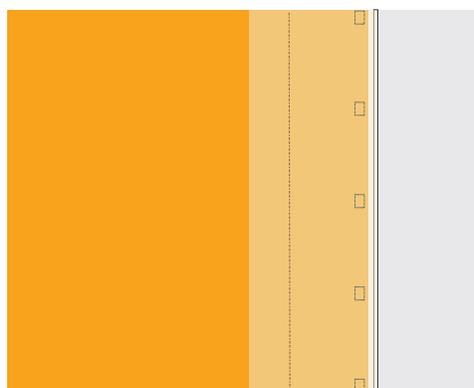
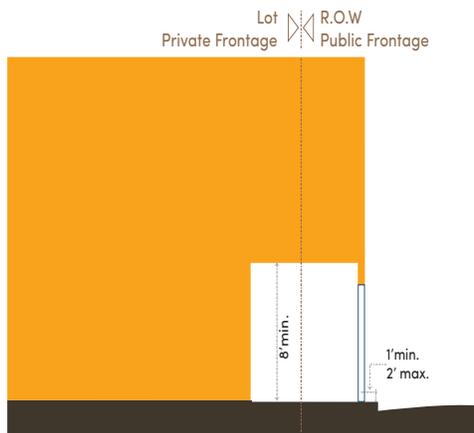
Arcade frontages are composed of a building with ground floor facades that align with the property line, and upper floors which project over the property line to cover the sidewalk. A colonnade structurally and visually supports the building mass which encroaches into the public right-of-way. Arcades contain ground-floor storefronts, making them ideal for retail use as the arcade shelters the pedestrian and shades the storefront glass, preventing glare that might obscure views of merchandise.

Size

Depth: 8 ft. min.
Ground floor height: 16 ft. min.
Setback from curb: 1 ft. min., 2 ft. max.

Design Stds

1. Arcades shall be combined with the Shopfront frontage type.
2. Arcades may be entirely on private property or may encroach over the sidewalk in the public right-of-way, subject to approval of an encroachment permit.
3. Column spacing and colonnade detailing, including lighting, shall be consistent with the style of the building.
4. Columns shall be placed in relation to curbs so as to allow passage around and to allow for passengers of cars to disembark.



Street standards

Street standards

SS.1A. Purpose

This Section provides design standards to ensure that proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan's goals for an interconnected and walkable network of blocks and streets that support the intended physical character, land use activity, and quality.

Streets must not only provide for the efficient and safe movement of people, goods, and services, but must also facilitate great places that contribute to the look, feel, and experience of the 19th and Mildred mixed-use area and other neighborhoods.

SS.1B. Applicability

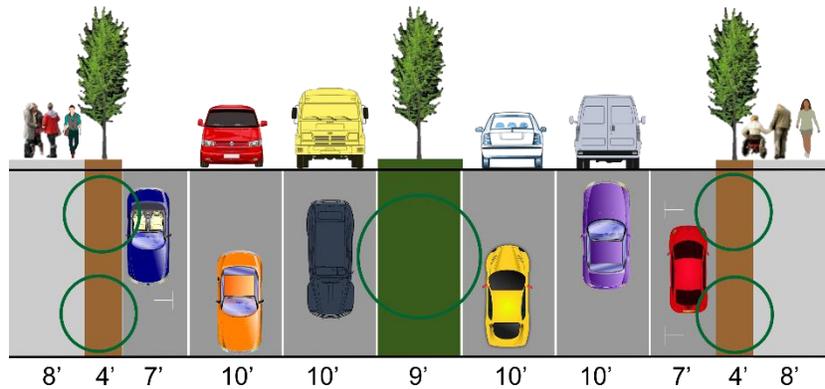
- 1 This Section describes the standards for streets in FBC zones.
- 2 These street standards are applicable for the transformation of existing streets and the creation of new streets in FBC zones.
- 3 Additional street assemblies can be integrated into this Section when approved by the City.

SS.1C. Design objectives

- 1 Streets are one of the most important elements in defining FBC character. Due to this important role in place-making, in addition to their contribution of a major percentage of public space, street standards must be considered alongside building form, building types, frontage types, civic spaces, and landscaping in creating urban environments.
- 2 In accordance with the intent of this Section, new or modified street shall be designed to incorporate the following criteria for street design:
 - a. Function: Ensuring essential access to premises for deliveries and servicing; effective use of curb space to support land use activities; and upgrading utilities under the roads to serve growing neighborhood needs.
 - b. Mobility: Safe, efficient, and reliable movement supporting access of people and goods.
 - c. Livability: Providing good and inclusive places for all that support vital economic, cultural, and community activity.
- 3 All of the elements of the streets are context based. Overall width and pavement width, the number of lanes, and the lanes' specific sizes are listed. Street edges include planter type, lighting type, walkway type, and curb radii at intersections. Bulb-outs are encouraged to facilitate a pedestrian friendly environment.
- 4 The street sections in this Section suggest quality and intent. The dimensions in the street sections consider information gleaned from aerials and field observations of existing conditions plus desired outcomes resulting from redevelopment.

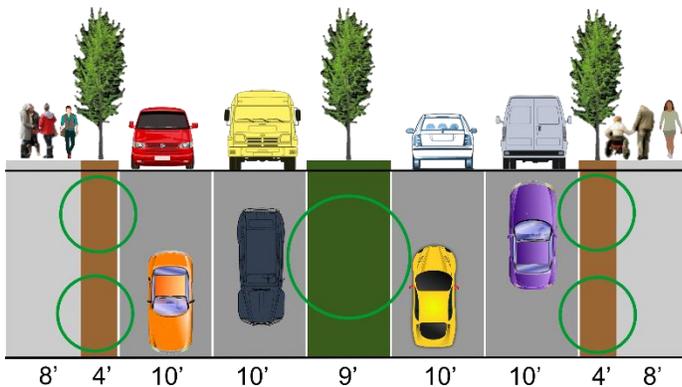
19th Street Storefront

Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Principal arterial with parking	Vehicle Lanes	4 lanes; 2 lanes each way
Right-of-way	87 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	54 feet	Parking Lanes	Parallel; both sides
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Medium
Curb Type	Vertical curb	Median Width	9 feet
Walkway Width	12 feet with 4-foot tree wells & contrasting pavement strips	Median Planting	Street trees with shrubbery
Walkway Surface	Concrete and pavers	Median Surface	Ground cover
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	35 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	None
		Transit	Bus; Light rail

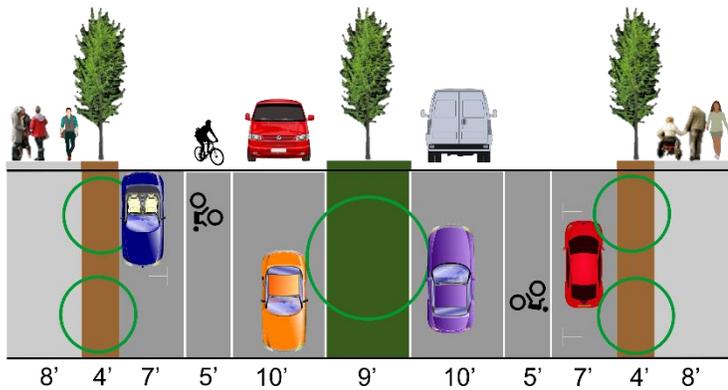


19th Street Non-Storefront

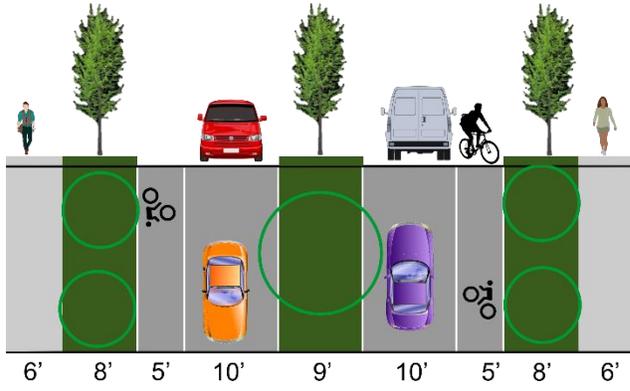
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Principal arterial w/o parking	Vehicle Lanes	4 lanes; 2 lanes each way
Right-of-way	87 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	54 feet	Parking Lanes	No on-street parking
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Medium
Curb Type	Vertical curb	Median Width	9 feet
Walkway Width	12 feet with 4-foot tree wells & contrasting pavement strips	Median Planting	Street trees with shrubbery
Walkway Surface	Concrete and pavers	Median Surface	Ground cover
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	35 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	None
		Transit	Bus; Light rail



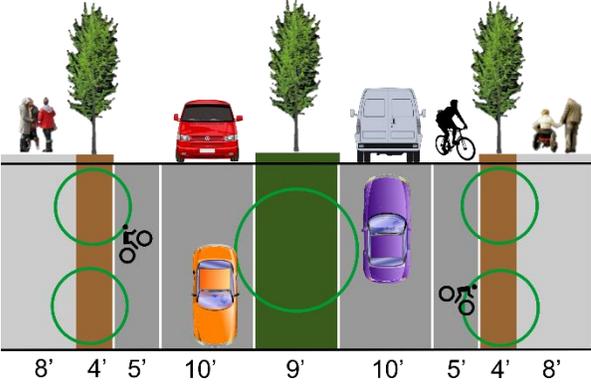
Mildred Street Storefront			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Minor arterial with parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each way
Right-of-way	77 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	44 feet	Parking Lanes	Parallel; both sides
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Medium
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	9 feet
Walkway Width	12 feet with 4-foot tree wells & contrasting pavement strips	Median Planting	Street trees with shrubbery
Walkway Surface	Concrete and pavers	Median Surface	Ground cover
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	5 feet
		Transit	Bus



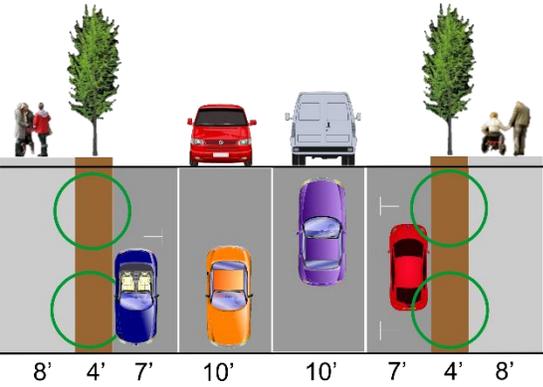
Mildred Street Non-Storefront			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Minor arterial w/o parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each way
Right-of-way	67 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	30 feet	Parking Lanes	No on-street parking
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Medium
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	9 feet
Walkway Width	6 feet	Median Planting	Street trees with shrubbery
Walkway Surface	Concrete	Median Surface	Ground cover
Planter	6-foot amenity with columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	5 feet
		Transit	Bus



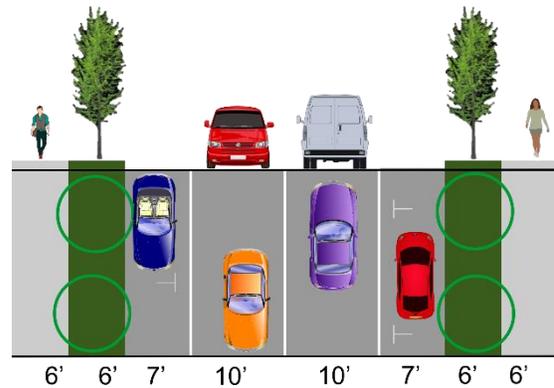
Regents Boulevard			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Minor arterial without parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each direction
Right-of-way	63 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	30 feet	Parking Lanes	<i>Option 7 feet</i>
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	9 feet
Walkway Width	12 feet with 4-foot tree wells & contrasting pavement strips	Median Planting	Street trees with shrubbery
Walkway Surface	Concrete and pavers	Median Surface	Ground cover
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	5-foot lane
		Transit	Bus



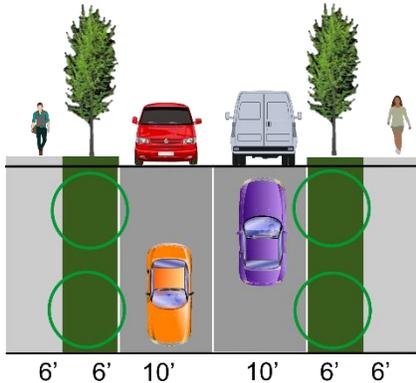
Local - Higher Intensity			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Feeder with parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each direction
Right-of-way	51 – 58 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	27 – 34 feet	Parking Lanes	Parallel; one or both sides
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	NA
Walkway Width	12 feet with 4-foot tree wells & contrasting pavement strips	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Surface	Concrete and pavers	Median Surface	NA
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	None
		Transit	No transit



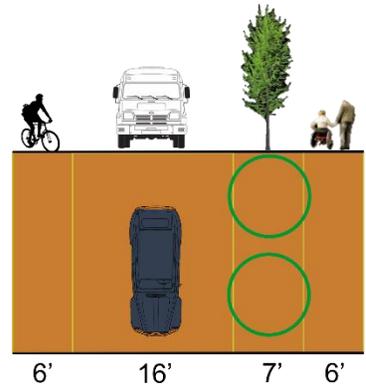
Local - Lower Intensity			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Feeder with parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each direction
Right-of-way	51 – 58 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	27 – 34 feet	Parking Lanes	Parallel; one or both sides
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	NA
Walkway Width	6 feet	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Surface	Concrete	Median Surface	NA
Planter	6-foot amenity with columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	None
		Transit	No transit



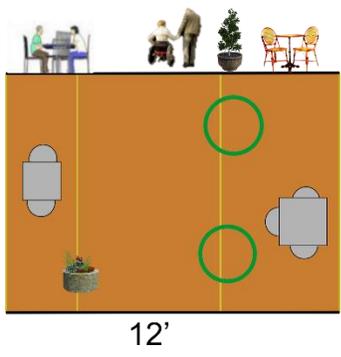
Local - Delivery			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Local without parking	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each direction
Right-of-way	44 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	20 feet	Parking Lanes	None
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	NA
Walkway Width	6 feet	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Surface	Concrete	Median Surface	NA
Planter	6-foot amenity with columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	25 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	None
		Transit	No transit



Local - Pedestrian			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Woonerf	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 2-way, shared space
Right-of-way	35 feet	Lane Width	Shared 35-foot spaces
Pavement	35 feet	Parking Lanes	Shared 35-foot spaces
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Flat curb	Median Width	NA
Walkway Width	Shared 35-foot spaces	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Surface	Concrete or pavers	Median Surface	NA
Planter	Columnar trees limbed for visibility and pedestrian access	Target Speed	20 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	Shared 35-foot spaces
		Transit	NA

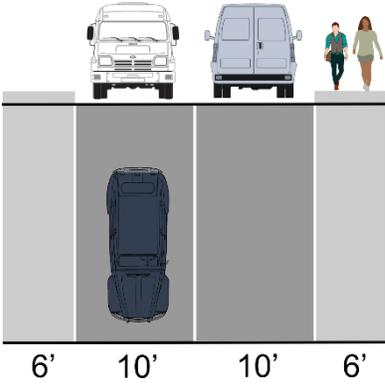


Local - Pedestrian			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Paseo	Vehicle Lanes	NA
Right-of-way	NA	Lane Width	NA
Pavement	TBD	Parking Lanes	NA
Walkway Width	Minimum 12 feet	Movement Type	NA
Walkway Surface	Concrete or pavers	Median Width	NA
Design	Additional space should be included for intended uses and furnishings (such as tables, benches, planter pots, etc.)	Median Planting	NA
		Median Surface	NA
		Target Speed	NA
		Bicycle Provisions	NA
		Transit	NA



12'

Alley – 2 way			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Alleyway	Vehicle Lanes	2 lanes; 1 lane each direction
Right-of-way	20 – 32 feet	Lane Width	10 feet
Pavement	20 feet	Parking Lanes	NA
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	Vertical curb; 10 feet radius	Median Width	NA
Walkway	Both sides, one-side or neither	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Width	6-foot	Median Surface	NA
Walkway Surface	concrete	Target Speed	20 mph
Planter	NA	Bicycle Provisions	NA
		Transit	NA



Alley – 1 way			
Assembly		Transportation Way	
Type	Alleyway without sidewalks	Vehicle Lanes	1 lane; 1 direction
Right-of-way	16 feet	Lane Width	16 feet
Pavement	16 feet	Parking Lanes	NA
Public Frontage		Movement Type	Slow
Curb Type	NA	Median Width	NA
Walkway Width	NA	Median Planting	NA
Walkway Surface	NA	Median Surface	NA
Planter	NA	Target Speed	20 mph
		Bicycle Provisions	NA
		Transit	NA



Open Space Standards

X.X Open Space Standards

X.1A Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to provide a catalog of pre-approved Public Open Space types that are appropriate to use within walkable urban environments.

X.1B Applicability

1. This section describes the guidelines for development of Public Open Spaces in the Form-Based Code Area.
2. The Standards shall apply to all proposed development within Form-Based Code zones, and shall be considered in combination with the standards for the applicable zone.
3. Additional Public Open Spaces can be integrated into this section as they are approved by the City.

X.1C Design Objective

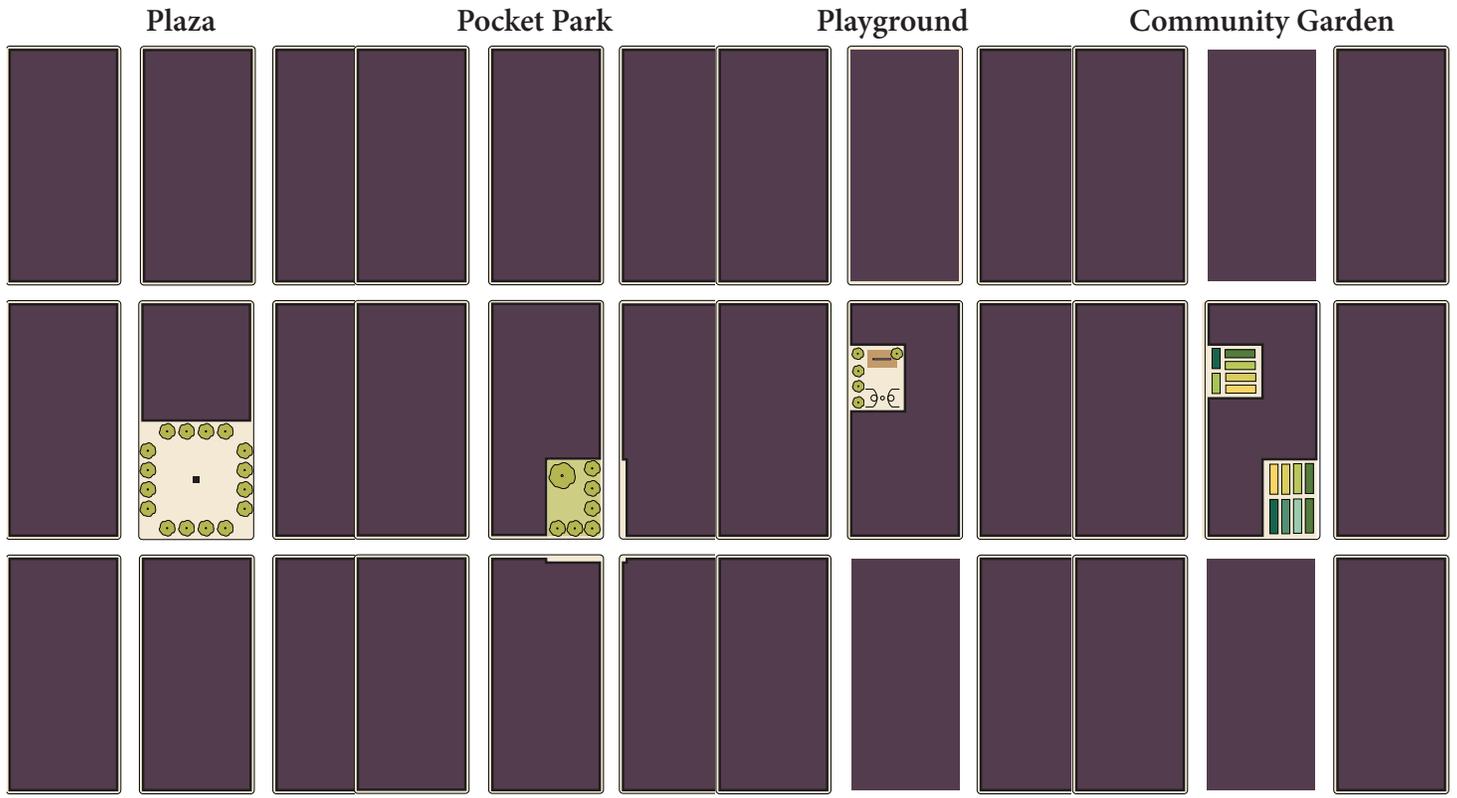
Open Spaces play an important role in place-making. Their standards must be considered alongside building form, building types, frontage types, and thoroughfares in creating urban environments.

X.1D Open Space Required

Each application that involves at least 4 acres shall be required to provide a minimum of five percent of the project area as open space. The required open space shall be designed in compliance with the applicable requirements from Table X.X

Table X.X Open Space Types

Open Space Type	Greenway				Green			Square	
Illustration									
Example of Intended Physical Character									
Description	A linear open space that can meet a variety of purposes, from recreation to environmental restoration.				An open space available for unstructured and limited amounts of structured recreation.			An open space available for civic purposes, unstructured and limited amounts of structured recreation.	
Size (min.)	Variable				1 acre to 15 acres			½ acre to 5 acres	
Frontage (min.)	Fronting lots encouraged to provide access and pleasant frontage.				2 streets			2 streets	
Typical Facilities	Passive and active recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, signs, benches, exercise equipment, benches, and paths				Passive and active recreation (unstructured or structured), accessory structure, drinking fountains, community facility < 5,000 gsf, and paths			Passive and active recreation (unstructured or structured), accessory structure, drinking fountains, community facility < 5,000 gsf, and paths	



An open space available for civic purposes and commercial activities. Building frontages should define these spaces. Plazas are typically hardscaped.

½ acre to 2 ½ acres

2 streets

Passive recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, and paths



An open space available for informal activities in close proximity to neighborhood residences.

4,000 s.f. to ½ acre

1 street

Passive recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, and paths



An open space designed for the recreation of children and interspersed within residential areas. Playgrounds may be included within other open spaces.

There is no minimum or maximum size.

1 street

Accessory structures, drinking fountain, and paths



An open space designed as a grouping of plots for nearby residents for small-scale cultivation. Community Gardens may be included within other open spaces.

There is no minimum or maximum size.

1 street

Accessory structures, drinking fountain, and paths

Chapter 22.30

ZONING DISTRICTS, MAPS AND BOUNDARIES

Sections:

- 22.30.001 Establishment of zoning districts.
- 22.30.002 Official zoning map.
- 22.30.003 Zoning map amendments (rezones).
- 22.30.004 Interpretation of map boundaries.
- 22.30.005 Zoning regulations applicable within districts.

22.30.001 Establishment of zoning districts.

In order to carry out the purpose of this title in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare, the following zoning districts are established:

Residential-4	R-4
Residential-4-Conservation	R-4-C
Residential-6	R-6
Residential-8	R-8
Residential-10-Traditional Community Design	R-10-TCD
Residential-20	R-20
Residential-30	R-30
Neighborhood Office	NO
Neighborhood Commercial	NC
Commercial-Mixed Use-Neighborhood	MU-NCMU
Mixed Use-Urban	MU-U
Park, Recreation and Open Space	PROS
Golf Course	GC

Chapter 22.48

MIXED USE-NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (MU-N)

Sections:

22.48.001 Purpose.

22.48.002 Permitted uses.

22.48.003 Accessory uses.

22.48.004 Conditional uses.

22.48.005 Administrative uses.

22.48.006 Prohibited uses.

22.48.007 Development standards.

22.48.001 Purpose.

The MU-N zoning district is intended to implement the comprehensive plan's mixed-use land use designation. This district provides opportunities for a broad mix of retail and office uses, personal, professional and business services, institutions, recreational and cultural uses, residential uses, and other facilities that provide services for the needs of nearby residents and businesses and the surrounding community. Development standards support moderate density residential development and moderately intense commercial development. In addition, the MU-N district provides limited opportunities for light industrial activities that enhance the city's economic base and provide employment for residents in the area in a manner that is compatible with neighboring commercial and residential uses. Site and building design support pedestrian, bicycle and transit use while accommodating automobiles. Applicable form-based code standards require new development to establish a fine-grained street grid and block pattern as properties redevelop. Community greens, squares, plazas, and other publicly accessible spaces are incorporated into mixed-use developments that include a variety of complementary uses. High quality architecture, landscaping, streetscape, artwork, and other public amenities contribute to making the area inviting, attractive, functional, and vibrant for residents, employees, and visitors alike.

22.48.002 Permitted uses.

Uses permitted subject to compliance with form-based standards in accordance with Chapter 22.57 FMC, site plan approval in accordance with Chapter 22.72 FMC and administrative design review approval in accordance with Chapter 22.66 FMC:

- (a) Commercial use, including retail, service, office, financial institution, and food-serving establishment.
- (b) Microbeverage production facility, including microbrewery, microdistillery and microwinery.
- (c) Culturally enriching use, including art gallery, dance studio, library, museum, live theater venue, and senior center.
- (d) Laboratory, including medical, dental, and optical.
- (e) Civic, labor, social, and fraternal organization.
- (f) Veterinary clinic, with treatment and storage of animals within an enclosed building.
- (g) Entertainment and recreation facility (indoor only).
- (h) Automobile, recreational vehicle, and boat sales or rental, new or used (indoor showroom only).
- (i) Child day-care center.
- (j) Preschool, accredited, public or private.
- (k) Lodging.

(l) Religious institution.

(m) Family group home, including adult family home.

(n) Cottage housing, live-work unit, and multifamily dwelling.

(o) Assisted living facility, including congregate care facility, convalescent home, hospice care center, residential care facility, and residential treatment facility.

(p) Necessary public or quasi-public utility building, structure or equipment, unstaffed and less than or equal to 500 square feet in gross floor area (subject to compliance with landscape standards in Chapter 22.62 FMC). Excludes substation.

22.48.003 Accessory uses.

Uses permitted in conjunction with, or accessory to, a principal use permitted in FMC 22.48.002:

(a) Temporary accessory use or structure (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.015).

(b) Home occupation – Type I and Type II (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.013).

(c) Family day-care facility (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.010).

(d) Electric vehicle charging station (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.025).

(e) Electric vehicle battery exchange station (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.025).

(f) Other accessory use or structure that is subordinate and incidental to a principally permitted use, as determined by the director.

22.48.004 Conditional uses.

Uses permitted subject to conditional use permit approval in accordance with Chapter 22.68 FMC and administrative design review in accordance with Chapter 22.66 FMC:

(a) Essential public facility, as determined by FMC 22.58.022. Excludes family and general group homes and includes correctional group homes.

(b) Necessary public or quasi-public structure or equipment greater than 500 square feet in gross floor area (subject to compliance with landscape standards in Chapter 22.62 FMC). Excludes substation.

(c) Personal wireless service facility for which a variance is required (subject to compliance with Chapter 22.24 FMC).

(d) A use not listed above which: is not listed in another zoning district as a permitted or conditional use; is similar in nature to the above list of permitted and conditional uses; is consistent with the purpose and intent of this zoning district; and is compatible with the uses on adjoining properties.

22.48.005 Administrative uses.

Uses permitted subject to administrative use permit approval in accordance with Chapter 22.70 FMC:

(a) Outdoor sidewalk cafe or other food- or beverage-serving facility or establishment, when located on a public sidewalk or other public right-of-way area (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.017).

(b) Establishment licensed by the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board to serve liquor for on-premises consumption in an outdoor customer seating area (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.029).

(c) Light industrial uses including: engineering-oriented pursuits such as electronics, robotics, 3-D printing, and the use of computer numerical control (CNC) tools; metalworking, woodworking, and traditional arts and crafts; small-

scale assembly and manufacturing of products using processed materials that do not have the potential to create a nuisance for adjoining land uses; wholesale sale of products manufactured on site; and technological and biotechnological uses, including scientific research, testing and experimental development laboratories.

(d) Outdoor seasonal sales, such as Christmas tree or pumpkin patch lots, or other outdoor special event sales.

(e) Personal wireless service facility (subject to compliance with Chapter 22.24 FMC).

22.48.006 Prohibited uses.

The following uses are prohibited:

(a) Vehicle wrecking yard.

(b) Impound yard.

(c) Junk or salvage yard.

(d) Mini-storage or mini-warehouse.

(e) Service station or vehicle repair.

22.48.007 Development standards.

<u>Residential density</u>	<u>Determined through project compliance with development standards.</u>
<u>Building placement standards</u>	<u>See form-based building standards in Chapter 22.57 FMC.</u>
<u>Minimum height/number of stories</u>	<u>25 feet/2 stories above grade.</u>
<u>Maximum height/number of stories</u>	<u>50 feet/4 stories above grade.</u>
<u>Form-based standards</u>	<u>See Chapter 22.57 FMC.</u>
<u>Additional specific use and structure regulations</u>	<u>See Chapter 22.58 FMC.</u>
<u>Parking and circulation</u>	<u>See Chapter 22.60 FMC.</u>
<u>Landscaping regulations</u>	<u>See Chapter 22.62 FMC.</u>
<u>Design standards and guidelines</u>	<u>See Chapter 22.64 FMC. See also multifamily design standards and guidelines adopted by reference in Chapter 22.63 FMC.</u>
<u>Calculations resulting in a fraction shall be rounded to the nearest whole number with 0.50 being rounded up.</u>	

Chapter 22.50

~~COMMERCIAL MIXED USE~~-URBAN DISTRICT (MU-UCMU)

Sections:

- 22.50.001 Purpose.
- 22.50.002 Permitted uses.
- 22.50.003 Accessory uses.
- 22.50.004 Conditional uses.
- 22.50.005 *Repealed.*

- 22.50.006 Administrative uses.
- 22.50.007 Prohibited uses.
- 22.50.008 Development standards.

22.50.001 Purpose.

The ~~EMU-U~~ zoning district is intended to implement the comprehensive plan's ~~commercial-mixed-use~~ land use designation. This district provides opportunities for a broad mix of retail and office uses, personal, professional and business services, institutions, recreational and cultural uses, residential uses, and other facilities that provide services for the needs of nearby residents and businesses and the surrounding community. Development standards support higher density residential development and more intense commercial development compared to the MU-N zoning district. In addition, the ~~MU-Ucommercial-mixed-use~~ district provides limited opportunities for light industrial activities that enhance the city's economic base and provide employment for residents in the area in a manner that is compatible with neighboring commercial and residential uses. Site and building design ~~support~~encourage pedestrian, bicycle and transit use while accommodating automobiles. Applicable form-based code standards require new development to establish a fine-grained street grid and block pattern as properties redevelop. Community greens, squares, plazas, and other publicly accessible spaces are incorporated into mixed-use developments that include a variety of complementary uses. High quality architecture, landscaping, ~~hard~~streetscape, artwork, and other public amenities contribute to making the area inviting, attractive, functional, and vibrant for residents, employees, and visitors alike.

22.50.002 Permitted uses.

Uses permitted subject to compliance with form-based standards in accordance with Chapter 22.57 FMC, site plan approval in accordance with Chapter 22.72 FMC and administrative design review approval in accordance with Chapter 22.66 FMC:

~~(a) Retail sales store including, but not limited to, the sale or rental of the following items: antiques, appliances (new), art and art supplies, bicycles, books, building materials, clothing, fabrics, floor coverings, flowers, food, gifts, groceries, hardware, hobby and craft supplies, home furnishings, jewelry, lawn and garden equipment and supplies, newspapers, office equipment and supplies, paint, music, pets and pet supplies, pharmaceuticals, photography supplies and processing, sporting goods, stationery, toys, vehicle parts (new/remanufactured), videos and wallpaper.~~

~~(b) Commercial service including, but not limited to: beauty and hair care, consulting, copying, dry cleaning, fitness/health studios, funeral services, laundry and cleaning (self-service), locksmithing, optical, pet grooming, post office or substation, printing, studio photography, real estate sales, repair of products listed in subsection (a) of this section, security, signs, tailoring, telecommunication sales, title, travel agency service, upholstery and vehicle detailing.~~

~~(c) Food-serving establishment including, but not limited to, bakery, cafeteria, coffee shop, confectionery, delicatessen, espresso stand, ice cream or yogurt shop, restaurant and other sit-down, self-service, or take-out establishments.~~

(a) Commercial use, including retail, service, office, financial institution, and food-serving establishment.

~~(b)~~ Microbeverage production facility, including microbreweries, microdistilleries and microwineries.

~~(c) Commercial office including, but not limited to: medical, dental, optometric, business and professional offices.~~

~~(c)~~ Culturally enriching use, including, but not limited to: art gallery, dance studio, library, museum, live theater venue, and senior center.

~~(d)~~ Laboratory, including but not limited to: medical, dental, and optical.

~~(c)~~ Civic, labor, social, and fraternal organization.

~~(f)~~ Veterinary clinic, with treatment and storage of animals within an enclosed building.

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~~(jg) Entertainment and recreation facility (indoor only), including but not limited to: arcade, bowling alley, indoor miniature golf course, indoor movie theater, indoor skating rink, racquetball court and tennis court.~~

~~(h) Automobile, recreational vehicle, and boat sales or rental, new or used (indoor showroom only).~~

~~(i) Child day-care center.~~

~~(j) Preschool, accredited, public or private.~~

~~(k) Lodging hotel and motel.~~

~~(l) Financial institution, including but not limited to: bank, savings and loan, and credit union.~~

~~(m) Religious institution.~~

~~(n) Family group home, including adult family home.~~

~~(o) Live-work unit and multifamily dwelling.~~

~~(p) Assisted living facility, including congregate care facility, convalescent home, hospice care center, residential care facility, and residential treatment facility.~~

~~(q) Necessary public or quasi-public utility building, structure or equipment, unstaffed and less than or equal to 500 square feet in gross floor area (subject to compliance with landscape standards in Chapter 22.62 FMC). Excludes substation.~~

22.50.003 Accessory uses.

Uses permitted in conjunction with, or accessory to, a principal use permitted in FMC 22.50.002:

(a) Temporary accessory use or structure (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.015).

(b) Home occupation – Type I and Type II (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.013).

~~(c) Employee recreation facility and play area.~~

~~(d) Employee cafe or cafeteria operated in conjunction with a principally permitted use.~~

~~(e) Family day-care facility (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.010).~~

~~(f) Other accessory use or structure that is subordinate and incidental to a principally permitted use, as determined by the director.~~

~~(g) Electric vehicle charging station (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.025).~~

~~(h) Electric vehicle battery exchange station (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.025).~~

~~(i) Other accessory use or structure that is subordinate and incidental to a principally permitted use, as determined by the director.~~

22.50.004 Conditional uses.

Uses permitted subject to conditional use permit approval in accordance with Chapter 22.68 FMC and administrative design review in accordance with Chapter 22.66 FMC:

~~(a) Child day-care center.~~

~~(b) Preschool, accredited, public or private.~~

~~(c) Home occupation – Type II (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.013).~~

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~~(d) Automobile and boat sales or rental, new or used.~~

~~(e) Vehicle repair established prior to effective date of the ordinance codified in this section.~~

(af) Service station established prior to effective date of the ordinance codified in this section.

~~(g) Entertainment facility, outdoor.~~

(bh) Adult entertainment establishments (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.014).

(ci) Essential public facilities, as determined by FMC 22.58.022. Excludes family and general group homes and includes correctional group homes.

(dj) Necessary public or quasi-public structure or equipment greater than 500 square feet in gross floor area (subject to compliance with landscape standards in Chapter 22.62 FMC). Excludes substation.

(ek) Personal wireless service facility for which a variance is required (subject to compliance with Chapter 22.24 FMC).

(f) A use not listed above which: is not listed in another zoning district as a permitted or conditional use; is similar in nature to the above list of permitted and conditional uses; is consistent with the purpose and intent of this zoning district; and is compatible with the uses on adjoining properties.

22.50.006 Administrative uses.

Uses permitted subject to administrative use permit approval in accordance with Chapter 22.70 FMC:

(a) Outdoor sidewalk cafe or other food- or beverage-serving facility or establishment, when located on a public sidewalk or other public right-of-way area (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.017).

(b) Establishment licensed by the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board to serve liquor for on-premises consumption in an outdoor customer seating area (subject to compliance with FMC 22.58.029).

(c) Drive-up or drive-through facility, when located within a multi-story building (subject to compliance with FMC 22.60.012 and FMC 22.64.043).

(d) Light industrial uses including: engineering-oriented pursuits such as electronics, robotics, 3-D printing, and the use of computer numerical control (CNC) tools; metalworking, woodworking, and traditional arts and crafts; small-scale assembly and manufacturing of products using processed materials that do not have the potential to create a nuisance for adjoining land uses; wholesale sale of products manufactured on site; and technological and biotechnological uses, including scientific research, testing and experimental development laboratories.

(e) Outdoor seasonal sales, such as Christmas tree or pumpkin patch lots, or other outdoor special event sales.

(f) Personal wireless service facility (subject to compliance with Chapter 22.24 FMC).

22.50.007 Prohibited uses.

The following uses are prohibited:

(a) ~~Automobile~~Vehicle wrecking yard.

(b) Impound yard.

(c) Junk or salvage yard.

(d) Mini-storage or mini-warehouse.

(3) Service station or vehicle repair.

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22.50.008 Development standards.

Maximum Residential density	Determined through project compliance with development standards.30-dwelling units per acre.
Building placement standards	See form-based building standards in Chapter 22.57 FMC.
Minimum height/number of stories	35 feet/3 stories above grade.
Maximum height/number of stories	4580 feet/7 stories above grade. A maximum 55-foot height may be authorized if 1 or more levels of structured parking are provided at or below-grade level within the building footprint. For other exceptions, see FMC-22.58.007.
Front yard and side street side yard setback	0 feet minimum/20 feet maximum for first 2 stories. Additional stories shall be stepped back at least 10 feet from the wall plane established for the first 2 stories.
Minimum interior side yard setback	10 feet for first 2 stories. Additional stories shall be stepped back at least 5 feet from the wall plane established for the first 2 stories.
Minimum rear yard setback	10 feet, except when abutting an R district (see below).
Minimum setback when abutting an R-district	20 feet for first 2 stories. Additional stories shall be stepped back at least 10 feet from the wall plane established for the first 2 stories.
Maximum lot coverage for structures	65% for all structures combined. 75% for all structures combined if at least 50% of required parking is provided at or below grade level within the building footprint.
Maximum impervious surface coverage	85% for structures and other impervious surfaces combined.
Exterior wall modulation	Building elevations greater than 80 feet in length, measured horizontally, shall incorporate wall plane projections or recesses having a depth of at least 4% of the length of the facade, but no less than 6 feet. The projections or recesses shall extend at least 20% of the length of the facade. No uninterrupted length of any facade shall exceed 80 horizontal feet. See FMC 22.64.009 for an illustration of this requirement. Alternative designs that: incorporate recessed or projecting balconies; use base, middle and top treatments with different forms; include roof modulation; and/or provide strong articulation of the facade through the use of multiple siding materials and textures, various building forms, awnings and variation in colors in conjunction with appropriate landscaping, may be approved in lieu of compliance with the wall modulation standard specified above.
Business hours	Limitations may be imposed through the site plan review or conditional use permit review processes in order to mitigate impacts on nearby land uses. See Chapters 22.68 and 22.72 FMC.
Limitation on nonretail use	For a lot or a group of lots having a gross lot area greater than 0.5 acres, the ground floor of buildings within 250 feet of the Mildred Street ROW on such lots shall be designed to accommodate retail use per FMC 22.64.016 and FMC 22.64.020. Not more than 20% of building floor within this ground floor may be leased or otherwise made available for nonretail use. A lot with an area that exceeds 0.5 acres prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section, and that is subsequently subdivided or otherwise reduced in area to less than 0.5 acres, shall remain subject to these requirements.
Additional specific use and structure regulations	See Chapter 22.58 FMC.
Pedestrian plaza requirements	See FMC 22.58.016.
Parking and circulation	See Chapter 22.60 FMC.
Landscaping regulations	See Chapter 22.62 FMC.
Design standards and guidelines	See Chapter 22.64 FMC. See also multifamily design standards and guidelines adopted by reference in Chapter 22.63 FMC.
Ground floor use of a commercial or mixed-use building	See FMC 22.64.016(a).
Continuous storefront requirement for parking structures	See FMC 22.64.016(b).
Minimum floor to ceiling height for ground floor commercial space	See FMC 22.64.016(e).

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Large retail establishment requirements	See FMC 22.64.042.
<i>Calculations resulting in a fraction shall be rounded to the nearest whole number with 0.50 being rounded up.</i>	

Chapter 22.57

FORM-BASED STANDARDS

Sections:

22.57.001 Purpose.

22.57.002 Authority.

22.57.003 Applicability.

22.57.001 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish form-based standards that will implement goals, policies, and objectives set forth in the Fircrest Comprehensive Plan relating to preservation of community character and community vitality, appropriate urban form, and design principles emphasizing pedestrian orientation, integration of land uses, treatment of streetscapes as community living space, and environmentally sensitive building design and operation.

22.57.002 Authority.

The provisions of this chapter shall augment and/or supersede existing regulations in this title. When provisions included in these form-based standards conflict with other requirements of this title, these standards shall apply unless otherwise provided.

22.57.003 Applicability.

(a) The form-based standards adopted pursuant to this chapter shall apply to development proposed to be constructed or carried out in any areas subject to the provisions of this chapter. These include the neighborhoods, corridors, or districts identified in the comprehensive plan and reiterated below:

(1) Mixed Use-Urban District

(2) Mixed Use-Neighborhood District

(b) The form-based standards shall utilize regulating plans and other mechanisms prescribing appropriate land uses, and project and site design principles relating to appropriate building types, housing mix, integration of land uses, and appropriate form for the pedestrian orientation, streetscape, and public realm in the subject area.

22.57.004 Review process.

Administrative design review is required for development that is subject to compliance with the form-based standards adopted pursuant to this chapter. The city shall review applications in accordance with Chapter 22.66 FMC.

22.57.005 Form-based code adopted.

The “Fircrest Form-Based Code” is adopted by reference and contained in a separate manual.

22.57.006 Amendment of form-based code.

(a) An amendment to the “Fircrest Form-Based Code” shall be processed in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 22.78 FMC.

(b) An amendment to the text, tables, or graphics contained within the “Fircrest Form-Based Code” shall be processed as a development regulation amendment.

(c) An amendment to a regulating plan contained within the “Fircrest Form-Based Code” that requires a change to the boundaries of an underlying zoning district shall be processed as a zoning map amendment.

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(d) An amendment to a regulating plan contained within the Fircrest Comprehensive Plan shall be processed in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 23.06 FMC.